

Wind Resource Considerations on Small Turbine Projects

Small Wind Systems Tutorial Village Power Conference Workshop

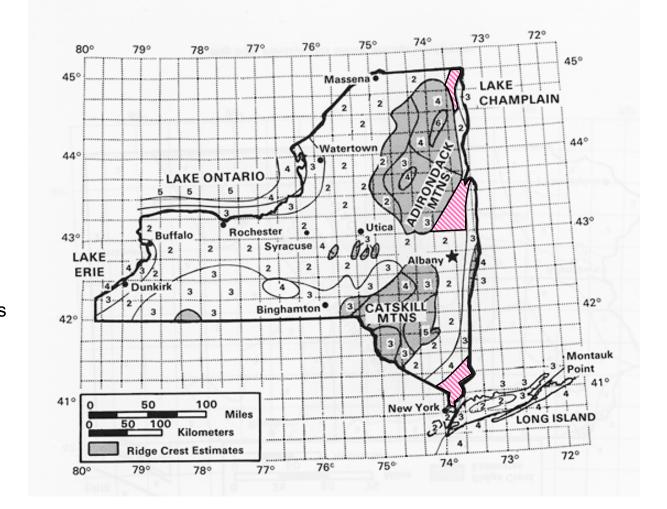


Small Wind Works Nearly Everywhere

Example from New York State

Small Wind Needs Only a Class 2 Resource or Better

Class 1 Areas (> 4.4 m/s)





- Should Mistrust Meteorological Wind Data ... Assume it to be Bad, Until Proven Otherwise
- Meteorological Data Must be Screened for "Disappearing Wind" Phenomena



Legacy Data Wind Maps

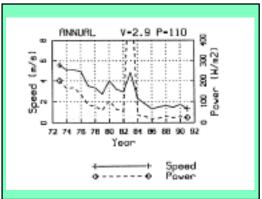
The Curse of Meteorological Data

- Sheltered Wind Sensors
 - Below Trees, Buildings, Etc.
 - Roof Mounted
- Worn Bearings, No Calibrations, Etc. Leads to "Disappearing Wind"

Most National Wind Maps Radically Under-Estimate Available Wind Energy Resources!







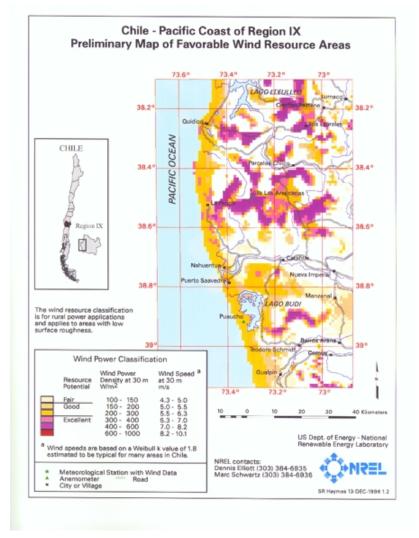
Case of "Disappearing Wind" Kupang, Indonesia

Finding the True Wind Resource

- US-DOE / NREL Wind Mapping with Additional Data Sources: Satellite, Ex-Military Data, Etc.
- Private Companies Now Active in New Mapping
- New Low Cost Wind Loggers
 Specifically Designed for
 Small Wind Applications are
 Now Available

Wind Explorer NRG Systems







- Recognize That the Daily, Monthly, and Annual Variations in Wind Resources are Significant, So Resource Assessment Can Never be an Exact Science
- Best Estimates of Resources, Based on Best Available Data, are Often Sufficient ... Particularly When a Back-up Generator is Involved
- As Projects are Developed, Area Wind Resources Will Become Better Understood ... An Important Benefit of Pilot Projects
- Short Term Monitoring is a Useful Method in the Design Phase

- Use Annual Average Wind Speed for Preliminary Design
- Use Monthly Average Wind Speeds for Final Design
- Shear Exponents Should be Carefully Chosen ... Always Estimated
- Focus on Critical Month(s) ... Low Wind or High Load

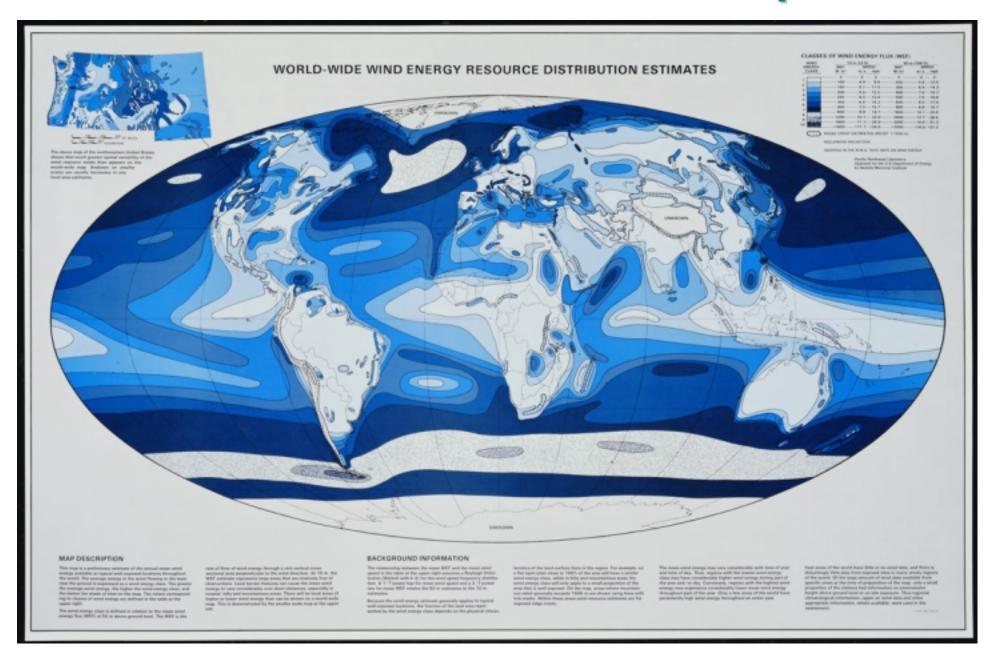


- Series Wind Data (eg, Hourly Averages for 3 Months) is of Academic Interest Only ... Not Very Useful in the Design Process
- Diurnal Characteristics and Weibull K's are Useful in Battery Bank Sizing Considerations
- Wind Direction Information is Generally Not Very Useful, Except in Complex Terrain, Sheltering Situations or When Multiple Turbines Must be Installed at a Site
- Turbulence Intensity Could be Useful if Better Understood ... Ignore it

Sources of Wind Data for Design

- Actual Site Monitoring is Always the Best, But is Seldom a Viable Option due to Cost and Time
- Short Term Monitoring (3-6 Months) With Extrapolation from Meteorological Data is Effective
- U.S. Dept. of Energy World Wind Map (1982) is a Good Place to Start
- Obtain Available Meteorological / Historical Wind Data for Nearby Sites ... This Will Often Form the Basis for an "Informed Estimate"

U.S. DOE World Wind Map



Sources of Wind Data for Design

- Use New Wind Maps where Available
- Obtain Available Meteorological / Historical Wind Data for Nearby Sites ... This Will Often Form the Basis for an "Informed Estimate"
- ❖ If Met. Data Shows V < 2.5 m/s, Should Look at Upper Air Data
- Ship Data Can be Helpful in Coastal and Island Situations
- Turbine Manufacturers can Help with Resource Analysis



NOAA Wind Data on the Internet

in knots, daily mean values

- Go to http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/res40.pl?page=gsod.html
- Click on "Get/View Data"
- Scroll down to the "CLIMVIS" (Climate Visualization) link and click.
- Click on "Global Summary of the Day (12 Weather Elements)" Time Series link
- Click "I Agree" to the NOAA Res 40 terms
- Select "one parameter for specified time frame" and select region from map.
- Select country
- Select data collection station
- Select "mean wind speed" parameter
- Select a range of one year
- Click "Submit Graph Values"
- After graph has downloaded, click "download data file"
- Cut and paste data into spreadsheet to compile into monthly averages (paste as unicode text in MS Excel)



NASA Solar Data on the Internet

- Go to <u>http://eosweb.larc.nasa.gov/sse/</u>
- Click on <u>Meteorology and Solar</u> <u>Energy</u>
- Follow instructions for data retrieval.

